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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

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Volume 8, Number 4 April-June, 1980

STATE TO GO INCIDENT-BASED ON UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

January 1, 1981, is the target date on which an improved, expanded crime reporting system is to be operational in Montana. It is an incident-based UCR system already being used in the Billings and Great Falls Police Departments and on all seven Indian reservations.

Montana has been using a summary type UCR system but the future seems to lie in incident-based. Montana is adopting Oregon's system, which runs well and is based on the same kind of law enforcement structure as Montana's. Putting Oregon's system in use here will be readily accomplished on our present equipment and only minor changes will have to be made in the program.

Meets FBI Needs

The FBI is requiring the states to supply UCR data on magnetic tapes it can feed directly into its own computer, eliminating the necessity of handling paper copies of all the reports generated and summarized by hand by law enforcement departments, thus cutting processing time and cost. Since the present summary system does not generate tapes and since the trend is toward incident-based, the changeover will be made. Montana is accomplishing this with assistance from a UCR grant from LEAA. Lewis and Clark County has been awarded a subgrant to develop an incident-based system and Missoula City/County is slated to receive one.

It is anticipated the incident-based system will eventually be transferred to the Justice Department's ID Bureau because of another FBI requirement that the same agency that collects the data may not also analyze it.

Form For Each Incident

Under the present system law enforcement departments fill in five different forms at the end of each month and send them to the Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Date Center, where they are keypunched into a computer. Summary reports compiled by the month can then be produced and returned to the departments. But under the new system departments will have four forms to work with and will fill out the appropriate one(s) for every separate incident and send the forms to the Data Center, where the information will still be keypunched into the computer. In fact, those individual departments that have incident-based systems in operation will be able to supply the Data Center with tapes that can be fed directly into the computer, thereby reducing the amount of keypunching the Data Center will have to do.

The computer will produce a magnetic tape for the FBI and be able to supply individual departments with reports on crime by location, by time of day, by officer identification, by day of week, and on stolen/recovered items by type and value, to name a few of the possibilities.

Pluses of New System

Broadly, some advantages of the incident based system are that it will reduce the number of manual compilations being done by many departments; it will provide a broader base for crime analysis simply because more detailed and usable kinds of information will be gathered; and, it provides for optional reporting capabilities—individual departments may provide additional information over and above the basic and in return can receive reports more detailed and tailor-made than the "core" reports.

In addition, information will be available for crime analysis, service demand programming, and officer activity assessment. The incident-based system will provide a base for local law enforcement planning and serve as a tool for more effective planning. More detailed crime information will provide a measurement for the effectiveness of future crime prevention activities upon which budget requests and legislative action may be based. It will also provide a more uniform method of recording criminal activity, which will assist in the area of prosecution and conviction.

On the state level, it will provide a larger data base for more effective crime analysis and criminal justice planning.

Many Reports Possible

These are some types of information the reports can give:

For assault, a breakdown can be made as to what type of weapon was used—whether

(Continued on Page 3)

Crime Prevention Workshop to Feature Mac Gray

The Montana Crime Prevention Association is inviting all crime prevention officers to attend a workshop it is planning for September 10-12 at the Yogo Inn in Lewistown.

The featured instructor will be Mac Gray, whose name should be familiar to many crime prevention officers in the state as former director of the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville. He now heads crime prevention for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. In Lewistown he will talk about evaluating crime prevention programs—useful as a management tool, to justify cost, to generate data in support of continuing and/or new crime prevention activities in a department.

September 10 will be a travel day and participants will register in late afternoon. Those with shorter distances to travel, who arrive the next morning, can register upon arrival.

The agenda for September 11 will include sessions on establishing and using data bases (see related article on information systems-UCR), regional training, program implementation, and evaluation.

On September 12 there will be a presentation by a representative from the Small Business Administration relative to crime problems in the business community. This will be followed by a business meeting of the Association.

New Association President John McPherson of the Butte/Silver Bow Law Enforcement Department hopes to see some 50 crime prevention practitioners attend this workshop. He will soon be sending out letters and agendas.

Attendees will be reimbursed a flat sum for their per diem/lodging expenses.

This workshop will be made possible by a grant from the Board of Crime Control.

Management Training Winds Up First Year, Prepares for Second

After successful completion of the first year's criminal justice management training program, the Board of Crime Control is preparing to carry on the program for a second year at MLEA.

Second year funding will enable the Academy to present one-week courses at the supervisory, command, and administrative level so that law enforcement personnel may qualify for certificates at those levels. Two and three-day workshops will be held in the field on specific topics.

The management training course in June (16-18) was a productivity seminar led by Steve Neel of the Theorem Institute, San Jose, California. During the three days, Neel tied in productivity with budgeting, discussing setting obtainable goals, developing a strategy for implementation, evaluation and productivity, and various measures of productivity.

The next course, "The Legal Aspects of Personnel Management," is scheduled for August 18 through 22. The instructor will be Lynn Lund, a Salt Lake City attorney who was formerly with the National Institute of Corrections. Lund has successfully defended law enforcement administrators in lawsuits brought by prisoners regarding civil rights violations, jail standards violations, and cruel and unusual treatment. Some of the legal aspects to cover relate to hiring, discrimination, discipline, and termination.

For more information about this course, contact Clayton Bain in Helena at 449-3604 or Jack Wiseman in Bozeman at 994-3918.

GALLATIN COUNTY OFFICES IN FORMER HIGH SCHOOL

Near the western edge of Bozeman stands a building that was abandoned for its original purpose but has found a new role in life. The former Rosary School has been transformed into the Gallatin County Law and Justice Center.

Plentiful redwood and oak lend warmth to the interior hallways, offices, and courtrooms. The courtrooms suggest futuristic design, moded shapes, clean lines. The building has been completely remodeled inside and partially outside.

County offices began occupancy in November, 1979. On the ground floor are quarters for the justice of the peace, small claims court, the coroner, the law library, conciliation court, and youth probation. Addition of coroner's facilities including an autopsy room and a morgue with a cooler that can accommodate four bodies makes this one of fewer than a handful of such facilities in the state, according to Coroner Doris Fisher. Students under the WAMI program taking their first year of medical training in Bozeman can observe autopsies and so can students at MLEA.

The main floor houses the sheriff's department, county attorney, and district court #1 courtroom.

On the top floor are district court #2 courtroom, clerk of court, sheriff department administrative offices, and warrant department.

The old county jail is still in use in its old location, but a new jail is slated to be built in a separate building south of the Law and Justice Center this year.

The Montana Law Enforcement Academy officially moved into its new office, classroom, and dormitory facilities south of the Center in the spring of 1979.

Gallatin County bought the land and building after it had sat vacant a few years. The county had been looking for new office facilities and had considered acquiring other properties as well as remodeling the old courthouse, but found the Rosary Parish High School "the best deal for the buck," says County Attorney Don White.

District Court #1 courtroom stands ready for service.

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The main entrance to the Center.

The building is surrounded by wide open spaces, grassy fields.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

firearm, knife or cutting instrument, hands, fist, or feet.

Reports on motor vehicle thefts can say whether it was a truck, bus, auto, or other type of vehicle that was stolen.

As for stolen property and its value, the report can tell whether it was currency, jewelry or precious metals, clothing/fur, office equipment, TV-radios, cameras, firearms, household goods, consumable goods, livestock, etc.

If it was a burglary, the report could tell how entry was made, whether by door or window, whether locked, type of lock, what time of day it occurred, what day of the week, what location, whether entry was forced. This could help crime prevention efforts concentrate on where public education was needed to reduce criminal opportunity.

As for robbery, a report could tell whether it took place in a street or alley, gas/service station, convenience store, residence, or bank, and could be used to deploy more men at certain times of day at certain locations. It would pinpoint the target group of potential victims for which education as to crime prevention might be beneficial.

Regarding forgery/counterfeit reports, it could tell whether the crime involved checks, credit cards, etc., another useful tool for public education (e.g., a bad check program).

Each department can set up its own codes to give it the information it wants; e.g., location codes would be specific to each department.

The system can generate reports on age-race-sex of offenders to see who is committing what types of crimes in an area.

Reports can also give a picture as to law officers assaulted, under what circumstances and whether alone, so it can be determined in what future situations to give assistance as a matter of course.

Besides specific types of mini-reports, the system can also give grand summaries. These can list all types of offenses and the dispositions, details on the persons arrested and the property involved.

SAN DIEGO CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM DEEMED EXEMPLARY

A murder and a wave of robberies and rapes had terrorized a wealthy residential neighborhood in the North County area of San Diego for months.

Then a tip led the sheriff's office to two suspects, each with a long history of arrests and convictions.

Familiar with the ways of the criminal justice system, the two were sure they would be released on bail. To them, plea bargaining was "the name of the game" and short prison sentences the likely outcome.

What they didn't know was that, before they were arrested, the sheriff's office found they had been branded "career criminals" by the San Diego Major Violator Unit, and cell doors were about to slam behind them for a long time.

Both suspects tried to plead to reduced charges, but the prosecutor would not bargain. One, chancing trial, was convicted of all major counts and sentenced to life. The other pleaded guilty to all major counts and got 14 years.

Because of its success in getting habitual criminals off the streets and into prison, the Major Violator Unit has been designated an exemplary project by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

Formed in 1975, the San Diego unit was financed for its first two years by $600,000 in discretionary grants from LEAA. California, which in 1977 enacted legislation that created similar career criminal units throughout the state, now finances the project at about the same rate.

Its success may be measured against the following:

—Of 450 defendants processed for robbery in the first four years, 431 were convicted without a reduction in the charge against them.

—All of those convicted went to prison.

—Average sentences were more than double the 4.3 years meted out to habitual criminals before the project began.

—Despite restrictions on plea bargaining, cases were processed almost as fast as before—averaging 101 days compared to 95.

San Diego's Major Violator Unit was formed after robberies in the San Diego area increased by 260 percent between 1968 and 1974.

The unit was among the first financed by LEAA and was a prototype project focusing only on a single offense: robbery. Selected burglary cases have been added in the last 18 months.

Robbery and robbery-related homicide cases are selected for prosecution by the unit if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

—The suspect is under arrest for committing three or more separate robbery offenses.

—The suspect is under arrest for robbery and within the last 10 years has been convicted of one or more of a series of specified serious offenses.

—The suspect is under arrest in a case involving great bodily harm or has several prior felony convictions. These cases are accepted at the prosecutor's discretion.

The unit uses several methods to increase the probability of successful prosecution. These include: vertical prosecution, whereby a single highly experienced prosecutor handles a case through all its stages; reduced staff caseloads to enable prosecutors to pay greater attention to each case; reduced use of plea bargaining; and, a policy of recommending severe sentences for convicted defendants.

Unit chief Richard J. Neely said that, in the usual felony prosecutions, up to seven different attorneys may handle a case in its various phases, but once a case is assigned to the Major Violator Unit, a single prosecutor will handle it from arrest until final adjudication.

Neely stressed that plea bargaining is permitted only when the defendant agrees to plead guilty to the top felony count against him. Otherwise, the case goes to trial.

The unit's clients average 7.01 prior arrests, 1.86 felony convictions, and 2.25 misdemeanor convictions. Nearly two-thirds were on probation or parole at the time of their most recent arrest and referral to the unit.

Says Neely: "Our goals are very simple. We identify those people responsible for a disproportionate number of serious crimes in our community, give them special attention, and incapacitate them for the longest period of time we can."

Scholarships Available For Police Officers

Police officers who want to further their career training in youth services may receive a $1,000 scholarship to attend an intensive six-week course at the Delinquency Control Institute (DCI) of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Applicants will be screened by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in cooperation with DCI. Scholarships will be provided by World Book-Childcraft International.

The course will be offered from September 6, 1980, to October 17, 1980, and again from January 19, 1981, to February 27, 1981. It is a multi-disciplinary program and participants can receive six units of university credit in the School of Public Administration at USC. Graduate credit is also available to qualified students.

Sheriffs and police chiefs are encouraged to recommend candidates, who should be intelligent, experienced officers with a strong interest in juvenile work, have the ability to make good future use of this university-level training, and be interested in improving the quality of police juvenile services. Names of applicants should be submitted, along with a letter of recommendation from the Council judge member, to Dean Louis W. McHardy, Council executive director.

For information about housing, registration, course content, and fees, contact the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Judicial College Building, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89507.

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IS IT REALLY THE END FOR LEAA?

Up until about six weeks ago, it seemed as certain as anything ever does in Washington, D.C., these days that the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) - which includes the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) - would be funded for another year.

It now appears that because of President Carter's budget cutting, the federal anti-crime program known for nearly 12 years as the LEAA and lately reorganized into OJARS will be terminated as of September 30, 1980.

In late January, President Carter sent Congress his proposed $616 billion fiscal year 1981 federal budget, which allotted $570.8 million for OJARS, an $84.4 million increase over the FY 1980 appropriation. Then in early March, Carter cut his proposal by $15 billion, gutted his original OJARS funding request, and declared his determination to balance the federal budget in FY 1981. Carter's first budget contained a $16 billion deficit.

On March 31, the President's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released Carter's revised budget proposal for the next fical year. That revision completely eliminated all funds for LEAA grants to states and localities and left only $150 million ($100 million for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, OJJDP, and $50 million for BJS and NIJ).

Cuts by House, Senate

Just a week before the President's revision was released, the House Budget Committee jumped out in front and pared the original OJARS proposal down to $49.5 million, funding only BJS and NIJ.

The Senate Budget Committee followed suit on April 3, pruning the OJARS proposal down to $200 million, with $50 million for BJS and NIJ, around $15 million for the Public Safety Officers Benefit Program, and the remaining $135 million for OJJDP.

The budget committee proposals will go to the floor of the House and Senate for a final vote in late April. A conference committee will be called and differences between the two proposals ironed out.

Setting Ceilings for Spending

The process by which Congress appropriates funds for federal agencies is long and complex. It is also full of opportunity for reversals.

Each year, after the President has submitted his budget request to Congress, the House and Senate Budget Committees set a target spending ceiling for the various federal agencies for the next fiscal year.

To establish the ceiling, the full House and Senate must first approve the spending targets set by their respective budget committees. Then a conference committee is called to work out the differences. The compromise results in the so-called "First Concurrent Target Budget Resolution."

A final vote on the compromise is taken

(Continued on Page 2)

BOARD CONTINUES GRANTING FUNDS

During its February 28-29 meeting, the Board awarded subgrants in the following broad categories. The total is $131,788.04. Since it now meets quarterly, the Board will not meet again until June 26-27.

Replacement Manpower	$ 2,537.91
In & Out-Of-State Training	5,979.70
Crime Analysis Unit	220.26
Defense Training	5,994.81
Judicial Education & Training	25,000.00
Prosecution Training	42,994.05
Equipment	11,244.77
Local Jails	10,405.52
Consolidation/SIP	7,559.48
Community Awareness	1,872.51
Communications	1,371.03
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Treatment	16,608.00

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SEBENS HAS WINNING PROGRAM IN HELENA SCHOOLS

Sgt. Paul Sebens of the Helena Police Department has been carrying out his student-police communication program for more than a year now. It's been going well, he said, and is popular in Helena's two senior high and two junior high schools.

Sometimes he "teaches" during a regular class period. Other times he gets together with a class over a brown bag lunch. But the aim of his program is to avoid a lecture hall approach and to engage in informal discussion or question/answer sessions on matters of importance and concern to each age group of students. He's interested in helping and not in receiving complaints or information about other students. No names are asked, and strictest confidence is maintained.

Sebens answers questions and provides guidance on specific problems and situations. He informs students about state, city, and county laws.

Among those he speaks to are students in local government and DECA classes. Since many students also work in local businesses while attending school, they are concerned about how to deal with shoplifting, how to provide and maintain store security, how to cut the chance of armed robbery, and what to do if it happens.

He tells students when they need to be read their rights, if apprehended, and when this need not be done. Many, being relatively new drivers, are interested in knowing pertinent laws, what their rights are, and what can happen as far as traffic violations and accidents are concerned, particularly where a death or injury is involved.

They talk about liquor and drug law violations.

In junior high classes his talks include the subject of incest, not a pretty word and virtually an unspoken one. Sebens feels it is important to broach this subject in view of national statistics that indicate one of 34 junior high school age students is involved in an incestuous family relationship. For these kinds of difficult personal problems, including rape and assault, Sebens likes to

(Continued on Page 4)

CRIME-BITING CANINE NEEDS A NAME

Who is this dog???

He's the crime prevention dog, the symbol of the "Take a Bite Out of Crime" campaign being conducted by the national Crime Prevention Coalition, a group of business, religious, civic, and law enforcement organizations such as the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National Exchange Club, and National Sheriffs Association.

You've seen him on TV and in magazines, brought to you by the Ad Council.

Only trouble is . . . he has no name. Which doesn't do much for his sense of identity. After all, that fire-prevention bear has a name, and so does that owl who urges us not to pollute.

But now for the good news . . . a contest is being held to find a name for this clever fellow. You can enter it and if you win, a leading company will whisk you off to Washington, D.C., and treat you to a two-day stay during which you will be recognized at the Crime Prevention Coalition meeting there in June, 1980.

Entries must be postmarked no later than May 30, 1980. They will be judged on creativity and long-standing advertisement perspective.

Submit Entry to: Secretariat: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME & DELINQUENCY, 20 BANTA PLACE, HACKENSACK, N.J. 07601, TELEPHONE: (201) 489-9550.
Contest void wherever prohibited by law.

Deadline: Postmarked No Later Than May 30, 1980

Dog Name Submitted: _____

Your Name: _____

Address _____

Phone #: Area Code ( ) _____

How did you learn of this contest? _____

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME

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THE END? . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

on the floor of the House and Senate and no later than May 15 the resolution is sent to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. It is the appropriations subcommittees which then begin the actual work of allocating funds to the various "line item" federal agencies. In the case of OJARS/LEAA, this work is begun by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees for State, Commerce, Justice and the Judiciary.

A Long, Winding Road

The first budget resolution is, in essence, a non-binding funding target set for each federal agency that the appropriations subcommittees are supposed to abide by. The resolution is structured around 15 different "functions" and the appropriations subcommittees are not supposed to exceed the ceiling set for each function without a budget committee waiver. LEAA is included in Function 750 (Law Enforcement and Justice).

If, for example, the budget resolution sets a ceiling of $4.2 billion for Function 750, it is still the subcommittees that decide which line item within that function will be appropriated how much. In short, the subcommittee can agree with the recommendation that LEAA be eliminated or it can reject that and make a corresponding cut elsewhere in the function.

After the subcommittees complete their work, their measures are sent to the full appropriations committees for deliberation and approval. The measures are then sent to the House and Senate for a floor vote. Then another conference committee is called and differences between the House and Senate appropriations measures are ironed out.

The final compromise for each measure is voted on and then, if approved, sent to the White House for the President's signature. The President is supposed to receive the final appropriations measures no later than 11 days after Labor Day, or September 12, 1980.

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A New Look for Law Enforcement in Powell County

Front entrance to the complex.

Nestled among the conifers behind the old Powell County Courthouse in Deer Lodge is the low-slung new law enforcement complex occupied last June by various state, county, and local offices.

While the county paid for its construction, a Board of Crime Control grant for $7,594 supplied the video monitoring system that watches all prisoner handling areas in addition to the front entrance. The building houses the Sheriff Department, a jail that can handle federal, state, and local prisoners including women, city police department, justice of the peace, and offices for the Highway Patrol, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and juvenile probation.

(See photo on page 4)

Numerous changes have occurred throughout the years on the block where these buildings sit. The original jail is gone and its former space is a parking lot soon to be blacktopped. The original courthouse, a building that matched the old jail, was torn down and replaced by the present courthouse, which was later remodeled to its current condition.

All the offices now in the new complex with the exception of the city police department used to be in the courthouse. According to Sheriff Dave Collings, the present arrangement is a tremendous improvement.

Everything is on one level, including the jail, eliminating the need to take prisoners up and down stairs. The versatility of the building lies in its ability to accommodate easy expansion to a second story if the need arises. In addition, jail capacity can be

(Continued on Page 4)

The grating in the ceiling, pictured below, shields a skylight that augments the artificial light for these cells.

Crime Rate Is Up In Nation, State

The upswing in crime continued through the end of the decade as crime index offenses in the United States soared eight percent in 1979, according to Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti.

All city and county population groups, areas, and regions in the United States shared in the increase in the Uniform Crime Reports' preliminary annual statistics just released by FBI Director William H. Webster.

"The 1979 increase clearly indicates that crime remains one of our nation's most serious problems," Webster said. There has not been such a dramatic increase since 1974's unparalleled 18 percent crime surge, which was followed by a 10 percent upswing in 1975.

Surpassing the national trend, however, is the 10 percent jump in Montana's reported index crimes for 1979, according to figures gathered by the Board of Crime Control. Differing from the national trend, however, Montana's crime rate between 1975 and 1978 showed a steady decline.

Nationally, the greatest increase for the year was seen in cities outside metropolitan areas, where crime climbed 11 percent. Cities over 50,000 population registered an eight percent upturn, while in both the suburban and rural areas crime increased nine percent.

The violent crimes as a group rose 11 percent nationwide. Forcible rape and robbery each jumped 12 percent, while murder and aggravated assault each rose nine percent. The only decrease in crime indicated in the preliminary statistics was for murder in rural areas—down two percent.

Collectively, the property crimes rose eight percent with gains of 10 percent for motor vehicle theft, nine percent for larceny-theft, and six percent for burglary.

In Montana, murder was down 14 percent, forcible rape up eight percent, aggravated assault down 16 percent, and robbery down one percent.

For Montana property crimes, burglary and motor vehicle theft each showed a two percent decline.

The index offenses on which crime figures are based comprise the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

SURVIVORS RECEIVE FEDERAL BENEFITS IN 1979

The survivors of 248 public safety officers and firefighters killed in the line of duty received $12.4 million in federal benefits in 1979, according to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The awards, $50,000 in each death, were made under the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act, which LEAA administers.

The act covers state and local police, corrections, probation, parole, and court personnel; firefighters, and members of legally organized volunteer fire departments.

During 1977 and 1978, survivors of 415 public safety officers and firefighters received $20.75 million in benefits.

National Fatalities

	1977	1978	1979
Police	121	151	142
Firefighters	40	82	82
Corrections	5	11	16
Others	1	4	8

A NEW LOOK . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

doubled because each cell allows for a second bunk to be welded in. A population increase in the area will present no problem as far as this building is concerned.

The console pictured above monitors and controls the 10 cameras located throughout the building.

WINNING PROGRAM . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

stress the availability and use of resource persons like teachers, school counselors, and the police, all of whom can help the student find the proper solution to his particular problem, whether it be to leave home, press charges, or get counseling.

Through his program, Sgt. Sebens hopes to establish a precedent of police-student trust and straight talk that could be of great benefit to the community. Says he, "The better informed the students are, the better prepared they will be for the adult world they are about to enter."

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MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

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Volume 8, Number 2 September-December, 1979

BOARD CUTS YEARLY MEETINGS; ACTION FUNDS REDUCED FOR '80

Board of Crime Control grant awards were held to $42,513.49 in October, 1979. Although the grant requests on that month's agenda amounted to $348,333.49, many had to be denied due to lack of funds. Congressional approval for release of action money to the states did not come until November.

In December, $475,799.46 was awarded at the board meeting held December 13-14. The totals by category for October and December were divided as follows:

	October	December
Equipment	$4,546.85	$13,005.36
Uniform Recordkeeping/Procedure Manuals	855.75	606.32
Consolidation/SIP	1,162.93	55,507.97
Community Awareness	2,760.67	4,845.03
Communications		31,222.41
Community Treatment (Corrections)		25,170.00
Replacement Manpower		4,044.23
In & Out-of-State Training		4,801.37
Defense Training	1,490.42	1,128.96
Prosecution Training		2,500.00
Regional School Monitor (MLEA)		15,000.00
Crime Analysis Unit		5,760.00
Jury Instruction Rules Revision		18,720.00
Prison Vocational Training		20,000.00
Shelter Care		60,000.00
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	23,945.50	5,806.50
Delinquency Prevention		42,500.25
Statewide CJS Information Services		165,181.06
Local Jail Improvement	3,251.37	
Juvenile Counseling	4,500.00	

To reduce costs involved with Board, committee, and Regional Advisory Council meetings, the Board voted to meet for regular business only four times a year. In 1980 meetings will occur in February, June, September, and December. RAC meetings will be reduced to four.

The Board also voted to combine the Physical Resources and Human Resources Committees into one committee and to similarly combine the Planning and Audit Committees. After July, 1980, the Management Training Advisiory Committee will be reduced from its present 16 members to seven "trainer" members.

The state's 1980 action funds were cut on the federal level by $196,000, resulting in cuts in many of the programs. Three were zeroed out: Local Jail Improvement (E-5), Sentencing Guidelines (G-14), and Local Jail Improvement (P-14). The total of action money for 1980 was reduced to $743,000 for Parts C and E combined.

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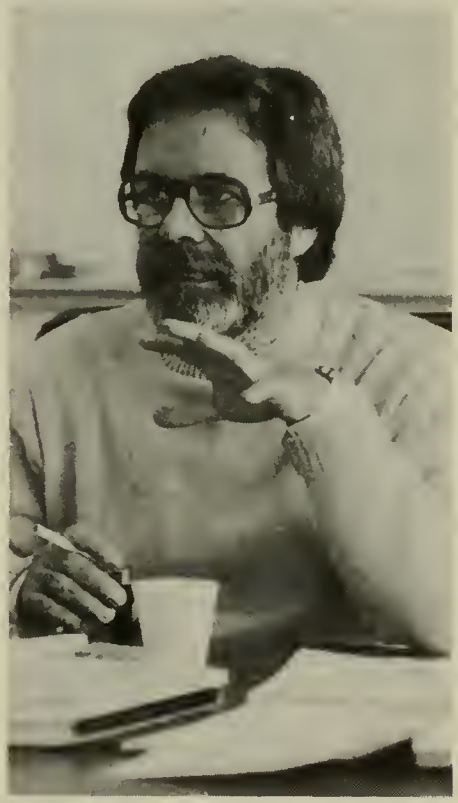
SPA STAFF LEARNS CUTBACK MANAGEMENT FOR THE 1980s

The SPA staff recently received special training in management strategies for the coming years of dwindling resources and increasing service demands.

The course, entitled "Managing the Pressures of Inflation," was developed by the University Research Corporation, Washington, D.C., under contract to the National Criminal Justice Executive Training Program of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

On March 12 and 13, 1980, the staff will present the course to criminal justice administrators and city/county policymakers from Helena and Lewis and Clark County.

Thereafter the course will be offered at several additional locations throughout the state.



University Research Corp's Jerry Miron taught the course.

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BATTERED SPOUSE PROBLEM NOT HOPELESS; ALTERNATIVES ARE POSSIBLE IN MONTANA

The growing problem of battered spouses, a problem of indeed epidemic proportions, has been thrust into public awareness in recent months. According to the estimates of observers, perhaps half of all women are battered at some time in their lives.

In an MBCC-funded workshop in Helena late in October, 1979, two experts in the field of domestic violence provided facts and valuable information to an audience of criminal justice workers and the general public.

The speakers were Dr. Lenore Walker, Chairperson and Associate Professor of Psychology, Colorado Women's College, Denver, and author of the recently published book *The Battered Woman,* and Attorney Carol Mitchell of the Family Law Center in Missoula.

Dr. Walker is currently involved in a detailed study of 400 subjects who are battered and although the study is not complete, some conclusions already can be drawn.

Dr. Lenore Walker

(Editor's note: While the battered spouse sometimes is the man and the battering spouse sometimes is the woman, in the vast majority of cases it is the reverse. The speakers addressed themelves to the majority of cases.)

While it is true that battering is a phenomenon of every part and stratum of society, Walker reported surprising findings: that battering occurred among men/women in professional occupations and among persons with a higher mean level of education in a higher proportion than would be expected.

The study suggests that the women who stayed with husbands who battered them tended to be married to men with greater occupational prestige. These women felt that on their own they would not be able to earn enough to support themselves, although their incomes would be considered respectable for the average person unused to such a high standard of living.

Preliminary findings of the study, Walker said, support known patterns: the cycle theory and that of sex role stereotyping as a causative factor.

The cycle theory suggests that incidents of battering behavior contain three predictable phases: tension building, acute (actual battering), and loving/contrite.

In the first phase, the woman senses the tension building and takes steps to reduce it, assuming the blame, assuaging the man. This works at first, but the tension continues to build until the battering occurs and the tension drops, but never to the same low level as before the cycle started, always to a slightly higher point. What hooks women, Walker said, is the third phase when the man is contrite, apologetic, seeks forgiveness, expresses love, and even gives gifts.

Some women, during the tension building phase, actually precipitate the explosion just to get it over with; some women in this situation kill the man, knowing it is inevitable they will again be the target of violence, seizing the opportunity of relative calm to strike in self defense before the fact. Still other women develop bleeding ulcers, ulcerative colitis, and other symptoms of suppressing their own tension, rage, and fear.

Walker noted that once the battering cycle has twice run its course, the behavior cannot be stopped unless the people involved are separated from each other and kept apart. A battering relationship always gets worse.

Sex role stereotyping perpetuates and provides a favorable climate for battering in that we have the traditional "macho" man with the traditional belief that the woman belongs to him and is subject to his punishment, and the traditional belief that violence and hitting are "normal" for a man.

On the other side of the coin, the traditional woman has learned to be helpless; that she is nothing without a man, that it is her fault somehow if the marriage is unhappy and any beatings she gets she must deserve; she has the traditional belief that passivity is "normal" for a woman. It is a matter of acculturation—the woman has never been encouraged to act aggressively, and probably has not had any physical training.

Battering is learned behavior, not innate aggressive need. It is learned in the home. Batterers tend to come from homes where they saw battering or were themselves beaten.

Carol Mitchell

Ms. Mitchell explained that historically, a woman has not been a legal entity: she passed from being property of her father to being property of her husband and, under the law, virtually disappeared. The laws of coveture and of chastisement originate in earliest common law. The man had the right to chastise the woman with a stick not bigger around than his thumb (hence, "rule of thumb"). Spousal immunity from rape charges is related to these laws.

However, said Mitchell, Montana's laws are among the most progressive in the country regarding women, children, wives, residency, support, etc., and provide tools to work with in helping battered women.

Formerly, because the legal status of wives had been suspended, they could not sue a member of their household or family. But now, because of a change in the law, anyone injured after July 1, 1979, and suffering permanent damage at the hands of anyone in the household (spouse) can file suit to collect compensation for the damages.

Now, for charging rape, it is no longer necessary that a divorce action had been started or that the couple was legally separated; there need only have been a restraining order. This frees the woman to make decisions about the battering situation alone, and she can face the question of separation and/or divorce at a later time.

Now, law enforcement officers need not have seen battering take place to make an arrest. If it looks like it happened, they have probable cause.

Battering is subject to several laws including restraint, kidnapping, assault—all making it a felony and more worthy of attention in courts than a misdemeanor.

The gap between the law on the books and what happens on the streets, however, poses a dilemma. Again, the roots go back to traditional attitudes that a man's home is his castle and whatever goes on there is a

(Continued on Page 4)

CRIME PREVENTION GROUP STATES RECOMMENDATIONS

In September, 1978, the state Crime Prevention Association set forth certain principles, based on many years' experience by state crime prevention officers, for prevention projects. The Association wishes to restate those principles and urge anyone interested in developing a crime prevention program in his/her department to contact the MBCC field representative for that region or Capt. Ron Alles of the Billings Police Department, president of the Crime Prevention Association.

Since there are established crime prevention programs in each of the state's regions and since there are experienced crime prevention officers in each region, it is proposed that:

Regional Coordination

1. Crime prevention coordinators be designated for each region based on these criteria:
   a) Three coordinators per region: The MBCC regional representative plus two law enforcement or program personnel, one from a rural area, one from an urban area, preferably from different counties
   b) Coordinators, excepting MBCC representatives, be members of the Crime Prevention Association
2. The immediate priority is to develop and hold regional training programs with accreditation supervision through MLEA
3. The coordinators serve as the catalysts and representatives of innovative programs, evaluations, and funding efforts in their regions

Crime Prevention Presentations

Crime prevention presentations are the core of encouraging civic participation in law enforcement efforts. It is proposed that such presentations:

1. Be timely to the immediate crime problems of the area (know your audience!)
2. Avoid "how a criminal would do it" specifics (excepting behavioral tendencies in personal confrontation crime)
3. Emphasize inexpensive target hardening and citizen avoidance of crime prone situations when applicable
4. In all cases, stress citizen watchfulness and reporting
5. Be given to no more than 25 people at a time (unless at larger civic gatherings undivided attention is given as was requested before the presentation)
6. Be kept short (20 minutes) and to the point, steering questions to the subject covered
7. Be reviewed with listeners for modifications of subject emphasis and professional delivery

In addition, we recommend developing a speakers bureau and resource inventory.

Evaluation

Local programs are encouraged to develop evaluative measures which reinforce crime prevention activities.

Evaluations are a necessary step in crime prevention programs. Evaluation of your community's crime problems (assessment of needs), evaluation of solutions (targeting and program planning), evaluation of progress (resource inventory and implementation), and evaluation of methods (modify, continue, or drop), are all done more or less formally by law enforcement.

We recommend in crime prevention programs:

1. Selecting targets which can be specifically defined
2. Setting goals which may be measured
3. Evaluating, when possible, to reinforce your activities; for example, following a sample of those given a premise survey to discover what has been done
4. Sharing your efforts and ideas routinely with other crime prevention personnel for their comments

Operation Identification

Marking of property for ready identification is being emphasized at all levels of law enforcement. We recommend that:

1. The standard marking be state and county designation followed by a) driver license number of head of family, or what that number would be if no license was issued; b) IRS business number; or, c) locally issued sequential number (law enforcement agencies in a county using sequential numbers should coordinate their usage; for example, P.D. 00001 -09999, S.O. 10000 - 19999)
2. No stickers be given with the Operation ID logo until property is marked by the applicant
3. Programs should encourage marking of property at the source of sale or repair and participation in Operation ID be stressed at each premise survey site
4. Law enforcement agencies in the same county exchange lists or cards of those registered
5. Such lists be readily available to communications personnel

Local Crime Prevention Logos

Local logos may be developed to readily

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Justice System Improvement Act Gives LEAA New Life

On December 27, 1979, President Carter signed into law the Justice System Improvement Act, renewing the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program for another four years.

The Act establishes three entities besides LEAA: the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), all under the authority of the U.S. Attorney General. LEAA will continue to award grants to states and local governments, review and approve Comprehensive State Applications (formerly Plans), and provide technical assistance. The NIJ will conduct research and demonstration activities, evaluate the effectiveness of projects, and award grants to state and local agencies; the BJS will collect, analyze, and publish statistical information and make grants for gathering justice statistics.

LEAA will make three kinds of grants. Ten percent of its money will go into discretionary grants, 10 percent into National Priority Program grants, and, of primary concern to states, 80 percent will go into "formula" grants, with match ratios of up to 90 percent federal dollars, as they are now.

Formula grants will be made from any of 23 specific program areas, as opposed to the SPA's current nine categories. They will be for comprehensive programs, not stand-alone items. These program areas are:

—community anti-crime
—strengthening law enforcement agencies
—police/community anti-crime projects
—sting operations
—anti-arson
—white collar crime
—speedy trials
—court reform
—alternatives to prosecution
—alternatives to pre-trial detention
—career criminal
—victim/witness assistance
—defense counsel for indigents
—drug dependent offender treatment
—prison violence reduction
—improving prison conditions
—training criminal justice personnel
—criminal law revision
—criminal justice coordination
—statistical systems
—prison industry programs
—any other program of proven effectiveness, with record of proven success, or which has a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal and juvenile justice system.

There will be a year's transition to finish out the existing program. The SPA's application for the formula funds geared to the start of the federal fiscal year beginning in October, 1980, will mark the beginning of the new program.

BATTERED SPOUSE PROBLEM—

(Continued from Page 2)

private matter; also, the public's tolerance for violence is high.

But if we arrest for assaults in the community, on the streets . . . since it is now a crime to harm another human being, arrests should also be made for assaults in the home. While the police should not burst into homes and invade privacy, still the privacy of the home cannot be a shield for crime.

Defense, and self-defense, for a woman who killed her batterer-husband during violent confrontation or at another time in the battering cycle requires consideration of several factors, Mitchell said.

For background, take the traditional concept that men respond violently (appropriately) to danger, and that women respond hysterically (inappropriately) to danger. Relating to this is the idea that women do not act violently unless they are crazy. (The last Montana Legislature abolished the defense of insanity.)

One must consider the concept of reasonableness: how would a reasonable person act? Tradition has it that violence is reasonable for men, but not for women. The law says one cannot be reasonable and angry at the same time. Yet, one must be able to see what the woman saw and know what she knew. At the time she apparently perceived danger, a threat to her life. And, there are various kinds of force. Force is unequally distributed when comparing a 200-pound man and a 115-pound woman. It is easy to equate use of a gun when threatened with a gun; however, to her, his fist can represent a lethal weapon.

Traditional concepts of self defense do not apply when the woman has killed the man not in a moment of violence, but at a different point in the cycle, as in the tension building phase. Yet if it could be seen and known what she saw and knew at the time it would be known that she felt compelled to act out while she could, while it was "safe" to do so. This reasoning, however, cannot be extended to just any woman who has ever been beaten up or hit and then kills a man.

Self-defense is a male "model," since the laws were made by men. It is the reasonable perception of imminent harm to which one uses reasonable force. Again, how would a reasonable person act? How imminent does the harm have to be? Immediately, or soon to come?

Just what is being done at the present time? What more can be done?

Walker reported that in a model program near Denver, a judge is handing out maximum jail terms for batterers and from the publicity this generates, more complaints are being filed. Now, a man can know there will be consequences for this behavior such as loss of home and family, jail, a fine. The notoriety the batterer receives seems to slow down the cycling. In addition, with the advocacy approach, the abuse, a criminal act, is a matter of "the people" (not the woman herself) versus the batterer, and it seems a deterrent to additional violence as the man knows she cannot withdraw the complaint herself. If this type of intervention took place after one or two cycles, Walker said, there is a good chance the violence between those two people could be stopped.

A victim advocacy program is needed to get the victim through all the steps of the prosecution; however, some feel that Montana's legal community has low regard for domestic disturbance cases—they are unpopular.

In a case of spouse battering, part of a plea bargaining agreement could be use of resources and alternatives where they exist. And more should exist. Walker notes a link between juvenile delinquency and abusive homes. Shelters help not only spouses, but children. Shelters are expensive, but how much does a juvenile delinquent cost society?

Law enforcement could use more training in conciliation. Police know family disturbance cases are volatile—Walker cited 20 percent of law enforcement deaths relate to domestic disturbances. More intensive training could ensure greater safety for peace officers, who are the ones immediately involved in these dangerous situations. That training could work positively on the victim and the batterer, expecially paired with the existence and use of alternatives like shelters, places to separate the couple to.

Much progress has been made to address this widespread problem. There remains more to be done.

CRIME PREVENTION—

(Continued from Page 3)

identify area crime prevention programs. It is proposed that:

1. Local logos not be used as substitutes for existing national logos (National Sheriffs Association Neighborhood Watch, national logo for Operation ID)
2. Local logos try to incorporate some aspect of the national logos in design
3. Local logos be developed only to emphasize a broad-based crime prevention program when such a program includes more than specific national projects.

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June-August, 1979

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JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS FUNDED IN AUGUST

The Board of Crime Control's summer meeting was held in Whitefish August 16-17. The Board approved subgrants totaling $125,601.94 distributed in the following categories:

Equipment	**$4,896.12**
Local Jail Improvement	**12,436.10**
Community Awareness	**4,235.62**
Security Equipment for Prison	**15,144.44**
Replacement Manpower	**2,227.38**
In & Out-of-State Training	**1,529.71**
Parole/Probation Officers	**847.00**
Defense Training	**752.86**
Educational Materials	**133.20**
Crime Analysis Unit	**4,501.00**
Juvenile Probation	**3,493.65**
Juvenile Intensive Counseling	**3,790.00**
Juvenile Restitution	**11,480.44**
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	**4,224.42**
Delinquency Prevention	**28,800.00**
Juvenile Detention Renovation	**27,110.00**

'KING COAL' ROCKS SOCIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Instant coal-related urbanization of rural areas can have a predictable and significant impact on rates of juvenile delinquency in the area affected, according to a study by Don Wright, Deputy Juvenile Probation Officer for the 16th Judicial District. Most of the following is taken directly from his report.

Because it was believed that the generating plants at Colstrip had a dramatic impact on the social establishment of Rosebud County, this research was launched not only to try to identify changes in the social picture, specifically in juvenile delinquency, but also to serve as a guide for planning in other similar areas, so they can equip themselves ahead of time for possible problems. The paper is entitled, "A Descriptive Study of the Impact of Coal-Related Industrial Development on the Juvenile Delinquency Rate in the Coal Impact Area of Rosebud County, Montana, and the Probable Impact on Other Similar Areas, In Southeastern Montana and Northeastern Wyoming."

Prior to coal-related industrial development there were few juvenile problems in Rosebud County. The juvenile delinquency rate stood at 1.5 percent per year. In 1973, the year before construction of the coal-fired generating plants started, only 30 of the 2,060 school age children were referred to the juvenile probation office. In 1974, while there was only a 7.9 percent increase in the total school age population, the delinquency rate rose more than 500 percent. Either nearly every new youth was delinquent, or it was a matter of the stable population children becoming more delinquent following their exposure to the influx workers' children.

The study is based on three hypotheses: first, that the rate of juvenile delinquency in Rosebud County from 1973 to 1977 increased; second, that quantitative differences existed in the juvenile delinquency rates of influx workers' children compared to the rates for stable population children during the study period; third, that there were qualitative differences of delinquent offenses of influx workers' children and the stable population children during the study period.

In an effort to find literature related to the proposed research problem, only three relevant studies were found. However, past studies looked mainly at the impact of rural life on delinquency, while instant urbanization and its consequences for rural areas, especially the effect on delinquency rates, seemed to be a new field of study.

Gathering, Processing the Data

The county seat of Rosebud County is Forsyth. While the actual site of development was at Colstrip, the boom engulfed Forsyth with influx of new families, housing and mobile home park construction,

(Continued on page 2)

WE HAVE MOVED!

Early in August the Board of Crime Control moved from Helena Avenue to the old Highway Department building, putting us in the "capitol complex."

We can now be found on the fourth and fifth floors of the Scott Hart Building, a skycraper located at 303 North Roberts, Helena. The phone number stays the same.

BUDGET SET FOR FY 1980

The Board of Crime Control has finalized its 1980 budget allocations. With its federal block grant from LEAA reduced to $836,000 for Part C programs, and subject to maintenance of effort constraints, the budget by program category plus Part E and juvenile justice looks like this:

MANPOWER	**$90,000**
TRAINING	**160,000**
EDUCATION	**24,500**
EQUIPMENT	**50,000**
FACILITIES	**16,500**
WORKLOADS	**10,000**
OPERATING STANDARDS	**95,000**
SERVICES	**135,000**
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	**255,000**
TOTAL PART C	**836,000**
PART E	**103,000**
JUVENILE JUSTICE (action)	**198,750**

There are five new programs this year. They are:

District Court Administrator ($30,000) -In response to an apparent lack of administrative services coupled with ever-growing caseloads at the district court level, this program seeks to determine whether an administrator can provide the needed administrative support, facilitate speedy trials, and reduce case backlog. The SPA and office of the Supreme Court Administrator are to determine which judicial district will establish the Office of District Court Administration.

Jury Instruction Rules Revision ($20,000) - Montana's jury instruction rules, which

(Continued on page 4)

'KING COAL' . . .

(Continued from page 1)

proliferation of nightclub and entertainment spots, improvement of banking and shopping facilities, etc.

The primary data used in this research came from the case files of the 16th judicial district youth court probation office in Forsyth.

It was necessary to separate the influx workers' children from the stable population children referred. Each referral was then analyzed and placed in one of six categories: IWC (influx worker children) youth in need of care; SPC (stable population children) youth in need of care; IWC youth in need of supervision; SPC youth in need of supervision; IWC delinquent; and, SPC delinquent.

Since data was unavailable to determine the actual number of influx family and stable population students enrolled in the Rosebud County schools, a formula was devised to determine the juvenile delinquency rate by year for each group and proportion for each group.

The next step was to calculate the proportion of referrals one could expect to come from the stable population and from the influx population in an area similar to Rosebud County. This was done by formula for each year.

Since the "youth in need of supervision" and "delinquent youth" categories actually involve many different legal offenses, it was deemed necessary to break the referrals down further. Each referral was placed into a category by offense.

Figures Show the Impact

The public school enrollment in Rosebud County increased during the construction period from a 1973 pre-construction base of 2,060 students to a 1975 peak of 2,577 students. Following the construction boom the school enrollment dropped back to 2,031 in 1977. The peak number of referrals was in 1976, which was not the peak for population (1975 was).

For a first glimpse of what is likely to happen to a rural community gone instantly urban, at least as far as the juvenile delinquency rate is concerned, data shows a steady increase in total referrals and juvenile delinquency rates from 1973 through 1976. In 1977 there was a sharp decline in school age population and total referrals but a relatively smaller decline in juvenile delinquency rates.

This was an unanticipated finding.

BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
Mike A. Lavin, Administrator
Terry Hoskins, Editor
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Mailed third class from Bozeman, MT

BILL RILEY

However, a research project entitled "Conformity and Deviance in the Situation of Company" (Lamar T. Empey and Stephen G. LaBeck in *The American Sociological Review*) found that "children learn to become delinquent members of groups in which delinquent conduct is already established and 'the thing to do.' After becoming delinquent youth, whether officially labeled or not, youths are more likely to interact extensively with delinquent associates."

The proportion of referrals represented by influx workers' children during each year of impact increased from zero percent in 1973 to 39 percent in 1974 to 53 percent in 1975 to 62 percent in 1976, and dropped slightly to 60 percent in 1977, yet in 1975, 1976, and 1977 there were numerically more stable population children than influx workers' children.

Even when the affected county's population returned to almost pre-development size in 1977, the juvenile delinquency rate remained high and the influx workers' children remaining in the county still made up more than half of the referrals.

The most drastic increase in total referrals came from 1975 to 1976, from 190 to 278. In 1977, even though the construction boom had ended, the IWC remaining in the county continued to make up the majority of the referrals in each category, apparently demonstrating an effect on delinquency rates which for some reason actually outlasts the boom itself.

In the first year of impact, 1974, the majority of total (IWC and SPC) referrals were for acts of delinquency. Then in the next three years the majority of all referrals were for "youth in need of supervision" offenses.

The data appears to show no significant differences in offenses committed by IWC

(Continued on page 3)

Bill Riley Joins SPA Staff

We welcome Bill Riley to the staff of our Juvenile Justice Bureau. Bill joined the SPA on September 10.

Originally from upstate New York, Bill earned his master's in social work at Syracuse University, where the program has a fieldwork component that allowed him to work as an adult probation officer and in an extension office of the New York state planning agency, comparable to the Board of Crime Control.

After moving to Montana in 1975, Bill worked in Helena for three years at the Intermountain Deaconess Home for Children, where he was involved in supervision and program redesign.

At the Board of Crime Control, Bill will be working with "Zeke" Zeitner in relation to training for juvenile justice workers at MLEA, working with the Youth Justice Council on grant proposals, helping set planning goals, serving on the executive committee of the Montana Corrections Association, and working with the Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS).

PROPERTY CRIMES PREDOMINATE AGAIN IN 1978

Ninety-three point seven percent of all criminal offenses during 1978 in Montana involved the property crimes of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft, while 6.3 percent were crimes against persons, according to figures recently released by Bill Erwin of the Board of Crime Control's Criminal Justice Data Center.

By far the largest proportion of property crimes involved larceny/theft (65.8 percent).

There were some 3,000 fewer total crimes in 1978 than in 1977, for a reduction of 6 percent.

Throughout the state a burglary occurred every hour; a motor vehicle was stolen every four hours; an aggravated assault took place every six hours.

The state crime rate was 3980.4 per 100,000 persons. This can be translated to mean that for every 100 Montanans, 3.9 were victims of an index crime in 1978.

The offenses measured—the seven index crimes of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft—constitute the standard for calculating increases and decreases in crime.

Collection and analysis of each year's crime data is normally not complete until well into the following year.

Guidelines Clearer By New POST Rules

Physicians will be using more explicit guidelines when examining aspiring peace officers now that new POST regulations have gone into effect.

In addition, according to POST Director Clayton Bain, regulations concerning the selection process have been revised to address the matter of job-related discrimination as it applies to candidates who are rejected. This change is aimed at protecting the rights of both applicant and agency, says Bain.

The new medical revisions spell out more clearly the bases on which a person is disqualified as a potential peace officer. They also deal with the process by which POST may gain access to an applicant's medical records for purposes of pre-employment screening.

These changes were effective September 6, 1979. Copies of the revised "Selection Process" pages have been sent to all agencies for inclusion in POST manuals; the new medical guidelines will be sent soon.

'KING COAL' . . .

(Continued from page 2)

and SPC. However, the influx workers' children were referred far more often for runaway than were stable population children.

The data strongly supports two of the study's three hypotheses—the first, by virtue of a school age population increase of 25 percent and an increase in referrals to the probation office of 926 percent from 1973 to 1976.

The second hypothesis, that there would be a difference between the rate of juvenile delinquency among influx workers' children and that of the stable populaton children in Rosebud County during the study period found support in that there were actually nearly four stable population children for every one influx workers' child in Rosebud County, and still there were more IWC in trouble or at least referred to the probation office.

The third hypothesis failed to garner adequate support.

Conclusions

The impact of coal-related industrial development on the juvenile delinquency rate in Rosebud County was dramatic. Referrals to the youth court increased more than 900 percent with only a 25 percent increase in the number of school age children. After the first year of impact the influx workers' children made up more than one-half of the youth court referrals but only about one-fifth of the total school age population. Far more stable population children were referred to the probation office after than prior to the impact, and the population increase alone could not explain this dramatic increase. The juvenile delinquency rate does rise out of proportion when compared to the actual population increase.

In studying the validity for generalizability as far as impact on coal-related development in various locations is concerned, researchers for the Institute for Social Science Research of the University of Montana stated in their report, "A Comparative Case Study of the Impact of Coal Development on the Way of Life of People in the Coal Areas of Eastern Montana andNortheastern Wyoming," "In Gillette (Wyo.) it is the people who have been there for only a few years (strictly speaking, no longer newcomers but still definitely not locals) who are apt to serve as agents as well as catalysts of social change, roles which locals do not seem to play very readily.

"As for the newcomers at Colstrip, the husband's job is put first; it is the main independent variable in their lives. Only in this sense are they not family oriented. The lack of a sense of community among newcomers has impeded their developing a good communication network, which in turn would help foster a sense of belonging.

"Being a newcomer, a temporary resident, etc., brings particular problems. It is difficult to put down social roots under such conditions (being labeled this way and put in a temporary trailer area, etc.), even if one is really inclined to do so. Locals keep

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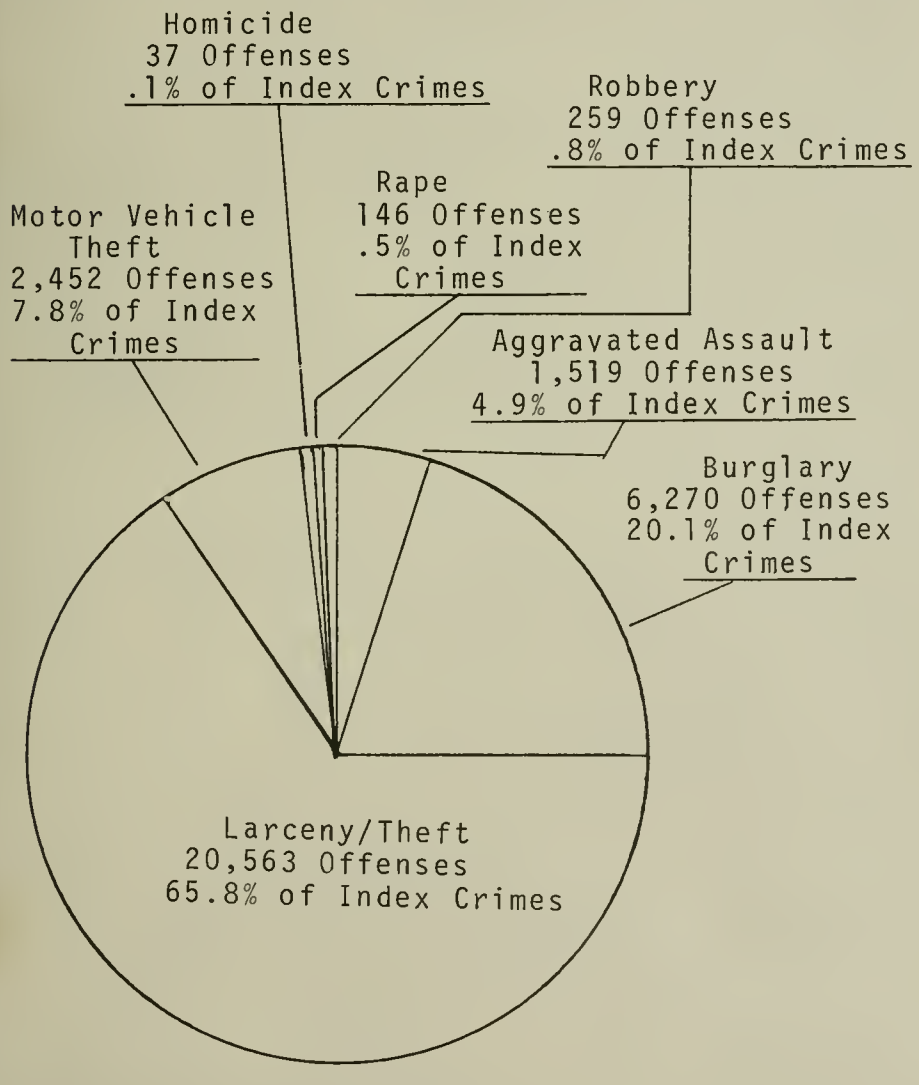

MLEA STARTS MANAGEMENT COURSES

The Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA) will present the first course under the Criminal Justice Management Institute curriculum in December. It is the Northwestern University Traffic Institute's Criminal Justice Management Course; the dates are December 3 through 14.

Enrollment will have to be limited to 35 students. Selection of students will be done by the Criminal Justice Management Training Advisory Committee according to eligibility requirements it has established.

A memo covering the details has been sent to all criminal justice agencies. For additional information, contact MLEA.

Academy Starting Juvenile Justice Courses In Nov.

In a major new departure for its curriculum, the Montana Law Enforcement Academy is launching a juvenile justice training program whose intent is to improve the skills and knowledge of 224 juvenile justice workers in juvenile law, delinquency control and prevention, communications, caseload management, and other courses yet to be determined.

It is a further goal of the program to greatly increase the amount of juvenile justice training in the MLEA Law Enforcement Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced Courses. This program is headed by Irvin "Zeke" Zeitner, former Chief Probation Officer of the 16th Judicial District.

Courses can be conducted either at MLEA or in the regions. Already two courses are in the offing at the Academy: Alcohol and Drug Abuse by Juveniles (November 19-20) and Juvenile Law and Procedure (January 7-11, 1980). The latter course will cover the Youth Court Act as amended in 1979, the Indian Child Welfare Act, the Indian Youth Act, the law as it applies to handicapped children, rights and obligations of minors, and child abuse, neglect, and dependency.

Anyone interested in obtaining details or in passing along what their special training needs are should contact "Zeke" Zeitner, Juvenile Training Coordinator at MLEA in Bozeman.

'KING COAL' . . .

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newcomers in temporary living areas and otherwise keep them at arm's length socially, perpetuating the newcomers' feeling that they are and will continue to be in but not of the local scene. Hypothesis: Living in a temporary trailer area tends to make strong family ties stronger, weak ones weaker."

Also, perhaps, there existed an attitude on the part of influx worker families—a pervading sense of transcience that helps keep them apart, a sense of "we'll only be here a couple years" that could lead to a lowering in quality of life expectations for the duration, a lessening desire to integrate with the stable community. Juveniles may feel like they really don't belong, and act accordingly.

Dr. Eldean Kohrs, in a paper entitled "Social Consequences of Boom Growth in Wyoming," wrote about that area, "The pattern of depression, delinquency and divorce was so well documented that the consequences were predictable. Citizens forsook the pursuit of higher needs in order to cope with the need for adequate water, sanitation and social survival. An attitude soon developed, 'Let it happen; we'll meet the crisis again.' Booms are not new in Wyoming but the consequences are becoming increasingly clear."

FY 1980 BUDGET . . .

(Continued from page 1)

have not been revised for many years, have been blamed for causing longer than necessary trial time and as the reason several Montana decisions have been overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court. Under this program the rules would be revised.

Sentencing Guidelines ($10,000) - This program will address the problem of lack of sentencing alternatives and disparity in sentencing practices around the state by providing a system of sentencing guidelines for district court judges.

Vocational Training ($20,000) - This program will help the Department of Institutions to implement a comprehensive industrial training program for inmates at the Montana State Prison.

Juvenile Institutions In-Service Training ($15,000) - Under this program the Department of Institutions Corrections Division will provide training to corrections personnel at Pine Hills School and Mountain View School.

Hard-to-Serve Offender ($55,000) - This is a juvenile justice program aimed at meeting the needs of older (age 16-18) offenders leaving other treatment programs.

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